

GARY URGES WORLD INDUSTRIAL PARLEY

Proposes Washington Meeting on Line of Arms Conference.

WANTS DEBT PAYMENT

Tells Steel Institute That Is the One Real Path to Relief.

ASSAILS 'INTERFERENCE'

Says Effort to Turn Law of Supply and Demand Is Only Trade Obstacle.

That an international conference be held in Washington for discussion of the world's financial, commercial and industrial problems was suggested by Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, in addressing the semi-annual meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute yesterday in the Hotel Commodore.

He proposed the cancellation of debts owed to the United States and said nations participating in a world meeting should seek methods of discharging existing obligations.

Although deploring economic ills that he attributed to organized interference with the law of supply and demand, he presented facts indicating a bright outlook for the iron and steel industry and general business in the United States.

As a remedy for the shortage of labor he advocated repeal of the percentage immigration act in favor of a selective law designed to increase the number and improve the quality of immigrants. He also declared in favor of greater publicity for those affairs of labor organizations and corporations that affect the public welfare.

"The doctrine of supply and demand, which is one of mutualism, is germane to the present public and private discussions relating to the enormous debts owing by certain foreign nations to the United States. They were voluntarily, openly and fairly contracted. They can-

not properly be canceled or disposed of on any other basis without doing violence to well recognized principles of justice and rules of propriety. To cancel these debts, or any part of them, without full payment would be forced charity, and that is never agreeable to the donor, and as a rule equally disagreeable to a self-respecting person or nation. It is the individual citizens of the different countries who are to be consulted and whose decisions must control. Americans generally would not be contented with governmental action which relieved from debt the citizens of a foreign nation by increasing the burdens of the former. Likewise foreigners generally would oppose any such enforced act of charity. Certainly it would be abhorrent to the business men and women of both countries. This attitude has no bearing upon the question of furnishing charitable and Christian relief to foreigners who are in distress and need immediate aid which cannot be provided at home. This has always been and will continue to be done by the people of every land. Each of you has done what you could reasonably in charitable contributions, and this will undoubtedly continue to be your habit.

Debt Must Be Paid.

"The attitude and conduct of a nation should not be different from that of an individual. If your friend is in need and is honest and trustworthy you will assist him by donation or by loan or both, but in the latter case you do not expect him to turn the loan into a gift if and when he is in any way able to pay. If he attempts this your respect for him vanishes. To retain your respect he must use every effort up to the limit of his ability and opportunity to earn and to pay. Especially do you insist he shall work, and work hard, in any capacity offered, for this is what you would do if similarly situated. You would of course extend the time payment if absolutely necessary, but you would not do so if he were keeping an automobile or eating terrapin or liberally extending his business in order to compete with you.

"In the judgment of many of us the foreign nations can and are willing to pay their debts, some sooner than others and most of them sooner than is now generally admitted. This we have publicly asserted several times. We know something of their capacity to work and earn and save and thrive; of their success in business and their mode of living. No doubt, in many instances, productive capacity has been reduced and we share in their suffering on account of deprivation. We should be cheerfully willing to extend payment at reasonable rates of interest. We should be glad to make new loans whenever we are confident they will be paid, and to assist in restoration and rehabilitation. We should be friendly and helpful, responsive to the chords of gratitude for friendly assistance in the past, demonstrating by word and deed that we desire a continuance of the friendship of our acquaintances abroad.

"But there is no 'royal road' to success. There is no way of paying debts, of receiving benefits, of acquiring property, of securing and retaining position of employment or office, public or private, or obtaining assistants or workmen, skilled or unskilled, except on the basis of reciprocity of returning fair equivalent to be mutually agreed upon.

Every man or nation in order to measure up to obligations must work and save; must be prudent and fair and economical.

"All this applies to the payment of debts, to the reestablishment and progress of business, to the money rates of exchange, to the financial and other exchanges of commodities or activities. It is inalienable rates of exchange cannot be restored or maintained except by obedience to the simple rule of supply and demand. Foreign debtor nations need not expect a return of fair rates of exchange except by producing and selling to other countries what can be utilized by the latter. It is believed some, if not many, of the great debtor nations can produce more than they are now producing and can, without suffering, materially increase their economies. When a man or nation is in debt there should be practiced at all times rigid economy and maximum industry until after debts are paid and the equilibrium of the basis for exchanges is restored. It is needless to ignore the well tried law of supply and demand. It cannot be done successfully.

"Personalities have not been indulged in. It has been intended only to discuss and apply rules and principles of common knowledge; to call attention to the fact that artificial expedients cannot be satisfactory or successful. Every nation, every state, every people, every class, every group, every man, woman and child must always be treated fairly, reasonably, justly. Every one must act with due regard to the rights and interests of all others. This is the panacea for all human troubles.

Conference Plan.

"It is to be hoped there will soon be held in Washington another peace conference for the full and frank discussion of all unsettled financial, commercial and industrial questions in which our people are interested, directly or indirectly, to be participated in by able, open minded, well disposed representatives from the different nations, such as those who appeared at the recent limitation of armament conference. If there shall be such a meeting and the delegates are all of the type referred to there will result incalculable good to all who are parties. They would not decide or discuss how to abolish or overcome the old established law of supply and demand, how to avoid or repudiate existing legal obligations, but rather how and when to fulfill them without incurring injury to any one or the sacrifice of principle. It would be found that the United States is always disposed to be just, reasonable, lenient, impartial and friendly. While it is true that members of such a conference would be compelled to consider, and in a large measure be governed by, the wishes of their respective constituencies, it is believed that the large majority of the populations making up such constituencies would be sensible and honest.

"The world, now more than ever before, needs peace, international and domestic, and the large majority of the populations making up such constituencies would be sensible and honest. It is a time for work, economy, saving, honesty, honesty, reasonable and intelligent observance and enforcement of the law of supply and demand, and the law of reciprocity. We preach let us practice, conscientiously, persistently and loyally. Let us always transact our business on the basis of rendering a full equivalent for what we demand or receive. Thus we shall best succeed and prosper."

POISON PEN LETTERS FLOOD FOREST HILLS

Continued from First Page.

The original was hurried or careless. There are too many commas. Otherwise the letter is technically correct. It begins:

"You all know one another in Forest Hills. Due to the fact that it is a rather small community. No doubt a number of you have noticed a certain Mrs. ——— who lives at ———. The name and address are deleted by THE NEW YORK HERALD. The letter goes on: "A number of you also know a certain ———, who has been living at the Inn and whose business address is ———, New York." It then accuses the man and woman named of being over friendly notes that the man in question has left Forest Hills, and asks if it will be necessary for the woman to go. The letter has about 200 words.

It was mailed in a plain, white envelope, business size, with the address neatly written in bluish ink with a typewriter whose letters were in perfect alignment. The first letter of each of the three lines is on the same vertical line, which is a style much used by professional typists but little by amateurs. For example, the letter received by the manager of Forest Hills Inn was addressed:

"George J. Bernbach,

Forest Hills,

Long Island"

Friends Indignant.

Among the many others who got this astonishing message are Mrs. Sigbee, Mrs. Pond and a teacher, who live at the Inn; John Messenger, Gardens apartments; Cyrus Brewer, Tennis Place apartments; and Mrs. Thomas F. Dimmick, who has a cleaning and dyeing shop at 3 Continental avenue. Dwellers in the part of town north of the Long Island Railroad were favored, as well as those in Forest Hills Gardens, developed by the Singer Foundation, south of the track. One of the woman recipients, starting to read the letter, thought it was a queerly worded advertisement of the Garden Players, local dramatic society, and without going further gave it to the waste basket.

Since Saturday morning, when the letters began their rounds, the woman mentioned in them has received a great many personal and telephone calls from loyal and indignant friends. On Saturday night, as a little act of friendliness, she and her husband were specially invited to the weekly dance at the Inn. They went. The man named in the letters was also invited for the same reason, but he had an engagement in Westchester county. He had lived at the Inn a year before going to Bronxville, and both the young woman and her husband are highly regarded in Forest Hills.

The man now at the Gramatan Hotel in Bronxville said last night that the blackmailers began pestering him about four weeks ago. Several times a man telephoned, giving a different name each time, and getting bolder with each call until he demanded a full equivalent for what he demanded or receive. Thus we shall best succeed and prosper."

to be battered over Forest Hills if the money was not paid. Then some man called to see him at the Gramatan Hotel, but he was in New York at the time. Next a woman called. She was announced to him as a "Mrs. Taylor," he said. He went down to the lobby to see what she wanted, but when she started to ask him what he intended to do about "that Forest Hills letter" he answered, "Nothing; I'm through, and that's final," and turned away.

This, he said, took place two or three weeks ago. He said he paid little attention to the woman's appearance, but she was very small and seemed to be young. Later, he said, a man started to talk to him but hung up. It was in one of the telephone conversations that he said he "would not pay \$5,000 or five cents for blackmail."

"I regarded the proposition as ridiculous," the man now living in Bronxville said, "and paid no attention to it except to tell these persons that there was nothing doing and that anybody who would permit himself to be blackmailed was a coward or a fool. One day they told me over the phone that they were going to make other persons at the Forest Hills Inn sit up and take notice."

Husband's Trust Complete.

A reporter for this paper called last evening on the woman mentioned in the letter and her husband. There was no doubt that the husband trusted her completely. He said that the blackmailers turned to him after finding the other man obdurate, but had no better luck. Not long before his return from Europe, some stranger, professing to be a business acquaintance, called up his wife and asked her when he would be back. She said "very soon." He had hardly

arrived when they began calling him. Pursuing their follow up system, they sent him letters without identifying marks, one of them signed "Davies." The envelope inclosing a typewritten original of the "poison pen" letter was the one bearing the name of a New York hotel.

It was mailed on Monday of last week. Curiously enough, never by phone or letter did the blackmailers say where or to whom the money was to be paid. They did not get as far as that, the husband said, because every time he got a chance he told them they could "go to hell" and hung up on them. One of the voices that called him was a woman's. The calls were traced to several pay stations in Manhattan.

The persons directly involved felt, they say, that when the blackmailers saw that they could get no money they would not carry out their threats. But whoever sent the letters wasn't bluffing after all. The letters were mailed at the Times Square, Varick street and West Eighty-sixth street sub-stations.

S. S. SMITH PORTRAIT GIVEN TO PRINCETON

Early President's Grandson, Gen. Woodbull, Is Donor.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. PRINCETON, Oct. 27.—Announcement of a gift to Princeton University of a portrait of Samuel Stanhope Smith, president from 1795 to 1812, by his grandson, Gen. A. A. Woodbull, was made at the autumn meeting of the trustees this afternoon. It was also known that a gift of

\$4,000 has been made to Princeton University by an anonymous donor. Leaves of absence were granted seven faculty members: M. F. Riaux, professor of modern languages, a year; F. F. Abbott, professor of classics, a year; F. A. Fetter, professor of economics, second term next year; H. C. Longwell, assistant professor of philosophy, first term next year; G. Van Ingen, associate professor of geology, a year; G. E. Beggs, associate professor of civil engineering, second term next year; H. B. Van Huesen, assistant librarian, first term next year.

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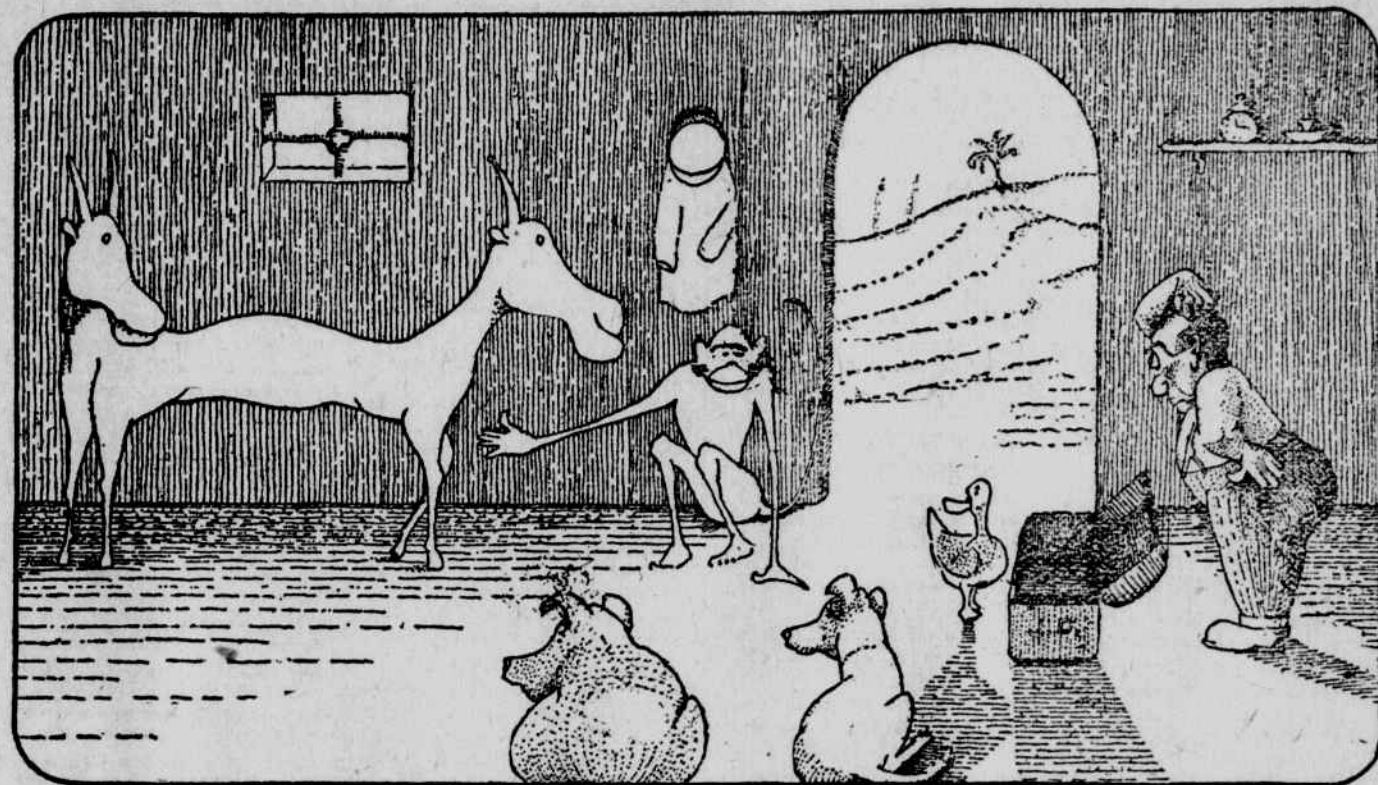
15¢ SPECIAL TRIAL TIN

The Finest Tea The World Produces

Ridgways Tea

HIGHEST HONORS OBTAINABLE

GOLD MEDAL GRAND PRIZE



"Lord save us," cried the duck. "How does it make up its mind?"

Consult Doctor Dolittle In Next Sunday's Tribune

Meet also the best and funniest story for children, old ones and young, since Lewis Carroll wrote "Alice in Wonderland."

In Doctor Dolittle's waiting room, at Puddleby-on-the-Marsh, are most of the animals that you know and some that will be new to you. Notably

THE PUSHMI-PULLYU, who can talk while he eats without being rude.

POLYNESIA, the parrot, who teaches Doctor Dolittle the animal language.

CHEE-CHEE, the monkey, who does the cooking and mending.

TOO-TOO, the owl, who is good at arithmetic.

These and more, who will keep dropping in from week to week.

"Doctor Dolittle," written and most originally illustrated by Hugh Lofting, is that rare product in story-telling—

A STORY "SUITABLE FOR CHILDREN" WHICH WILL NOT BORE THEM.

And it's suited to any age, five to fifty. You'll never outgrow Doctor Dolittle—if you love your dog.

Doctor Dolittle's prescription of fun and kindness will be put up each Sunday in the Magazine Section of the

New York Tribune
Beginning Tomorrow

Lloyd George Fights With His Back to the Wall

Lloyd George is down but not out, seems to be the verdict of neutral observers on the resignation of Britain's Premier, whose Coalition Government has been in power through the long stormy years since the war got under way. The London Outlook blames his decline on his handling of the Near East problem, saying: "There comes an hour in the career of many successful men when some fatal flaw of character, hidden in the years of struggle, and perhaps hardly suspected in the days of prosperity, exposes itself suddenly before the world at a moment of sudden crisis. The damage may be patched up, the idol survive some time longer in the temple of fame, and the multitude still flock to see it. But the crack is there for all who choose to look."

In defending the action of his Government at the Straits where he claimed to be a peace-maker and not a war-monger, Lloyd George states "I am told we were right in our object of keeping the Turk out of Europe, preventing a massacre at Constantinople and insuring the freedom of the Straits—all that was right, but we ought not to have used force. We ought to have argued with them, ought to have persuaded them. He is a gentleman who is very amenable to persuasion. . . . General Harrington in his message attributed the fact that he had succeeded largely to the reinforcements we had sent him, and if you have any doubt about it, just you hark back to the speech he delivered to the Turks. General Harrington was doubtful whether they were going to sign, and this was his last appeal. He told the Turks that conciliation has been carried to the utmost limit, and warned Ismet Pasha that Great Britain had on the spot a very large, powerful fleet, large numbers of airplanes and guns, and by no means a negligible force of infantry—in fact, that Great Britain would be a very awkward enemy, but a very valuable friend."

One of the most interesting articles in THE LITERARY DIGEST this week, October 28th, presents journalistic opinion upon Lloyd George's resignation quoted from the English and French press. The article is illustrated with cartoons from the foremost European papers.

Other News-Articles of Striking Importance Are:

The Standard Oil Melons
Bankers' Fear of a Money Trust
How Massachusetts Has Fared Under Prohibition
Plenty of Cash for Uncle Sam
Turning the Light on a Race Riot
Railroad Brotherhoods Drop the Big Stick
Hours of Omen in India
Filipinos Peeved at Uncle Sam
America's "Booty" From the War
Stinnes as Government Dictator

Marvels That the Next Century May See
Medical Derision of Coué
The Diary of a Stomach
The Battle of the Music Makers
The Death-Toll Through Heedless Accidents
Episcopalians Endorse Faith Healing
Smyrna Under the Greco-Turkish Terror
How Jack Scott, Baseball Pitcher, "Came Back"
How the Negro Feels When Chased By a Mob
Topics of the Day

Many Interesting Illustrations, Including the Best of the Humorous Cartoons

Laughter In the "Movies"

From every nook of the globe where laughter lurks The Literary Digest gathers the cream of the humor. The best jokes and epigrams are selected each week and exhibited at leading theaters in The Digest's new and only short motion picture reel, "Fun From the Press," the laughter feature wherever presented. It's sparkling new and you will enjoy going to theaters showing it. Drop us a note and we'll tell you the theaters in your locality now showing "Fun From the Press"—The Literary Digest Producers: W. W. Hodgkinson Corporation, Distributors.

Get October 28th Number, on Sale To-day—At All News-dealers—10 Cents

The Literary Digest

Fathers and Mothers of America

Why not make sure that your children have the advantage of using the Funk & Wagnalls Comprehensive and Concise Standard Dictionaries in school and at home? It means quicker progress.

Ask Their Teachers